quin Mines in Mexico. Col. J. B. Killebrew was deputed lowing is his report to the parties | Silver per to 55 per ton. who have organized a company to work these mines.

To Messra, R. H. Gardner, W. H. Evans, Judge Whitworth, E. C. Gordon, A. How-ell, Judge C. G. Smith, Polk G. Johnson, L. B. Fite, S. H. Moore and others:

In obedience to your instructions I set out from the city of Nashvile on the 20th day of March, 1883, and proceeded to Mexico for the purpose of examining the mines in the The uniform length of all mines are Copalquin district. It took me eight hundred metres, a metre benearly six weeks to arrive at my point of destination, examining, however, other mines on the route with a view of comparison.

Copalquin mines are located in the northwestern corner of the state regular road to Guadalupe Y Calvo, of Durango, Mex., in the very heart at the distance of probably three of the Sierra Madre mountains, miles, the gorge bears off eastward uno Bono de la Rocha hold titles to have been so numerous that further about one hundred and fifty miles nearly at right angles with its these mines by denouncement. The east of Culiacan, the nearest railroad course below. On the right of this first papers were taken out in 1870. station, and about two hundred and stream and nearly due north from and were not drawn properly, and fifty miles southwest of Parral, on the eastern slope of the mountain. Copalquin, and five miles from it, is new papers were taken out carefully tative of this paper called on Dr. the eastern slope of the mountain. The vein prepared in 1883. Maj. Warren has The topography of the country is wild in the extreme. High, lofty peaks and domes alternating with deep canons and barrancas, with occurrence of the country is wild in the extreme. High, lofty peaks and domes alternating with deep canons and barrancas, with occurrence of the country is crops out on the eastern slope of the country is crops out on the eastern slope of the domestic in the country is crops out on the eastern slope of the about on the property by which he agrees to pay \$10,000 in sixty of days from the 8th of May, and \$32, crops out on the eastern slope of the domestic in the country is crops out on the eastern slope of the wild in the extreme. High, lofty or nearly forty-five degrees to pay \$10,000 in sixty of days from the 8th of May, and \$32, crops out on the eastern slope of the domestic in the country is crops out on the eastern slope of the wild in the extreme. High, lofty or nearly forty-five degrees to pay \$10,000 in sixty of days from the 8th of May, and \$32, crops out on the eastern slope of the wild in the extreme. High, lofty or nearly forty-five degrees to pay \$10,000 in sixty of days from the 8th of May, and \$32, crops out on the eastern slope of the mountain, and dips at an angle of very nearly forty-five degrees to pay \$10,000 in sixty of days from the 8th of May, and \$32, crops out on the eastern slope of the mountain, and dips at an angle of very nearly forty-five degrees to pay \$10,000 in sixty of days from the 8th of May, and \$32, crops out on the eastern slope of the mountain, and dips at an angle of very nearly forty-five degrees to pay \$10,000 in sixty of days from the 8th of May, and \$32, crops out on the eastern slope of the mountain, and dips at an angle of the agrees to pay \$10,000 in sixty of the crops of the agrees to pay \$10,000 in sixty of the crops of the eastern slope of the agrees to pay \$10,000 in sixty of the crops of the agree of the pay \$10,000 in sixty of the crops of the pay \$10,000 in sixty of the crops of the pay \$10,000 in sixty of the pay \$10,000 in sixty casionally some rolling surfaces, are the chief and, I may say, the only characteristics of the country.

The ore is very large of Copalquin. Down the deep canons and ravines variable and not so uniform in qualare numerous small streams, drainity as that taken from either of the ling to receive the ores taken out by that work as full compensation. get so near the grave as I did and Gulf of Calafornia, supplying an of it is of very low grade, but there abundance of most excellent water, are streaks that are very rich, runand in some instances water power. ning several hundreds of dollars in Chief among these is Copalquin gold and silver to the ton. Some creek, on both sides of which are free gold is found; generally, howsituated most of the mines in the ever, it is very fine, but I picked up district. Mallaya river receives the some specimens with large eyes of water of this stream, itself carrying gold. The depth to which the first a much greater volume of water, opening has been worked is about Both streams, however, will fur- twenty yards. The width of this nish water power enough to run a vein is six feet; the gangue is ten stamp mill eight months in the quartz, and very hard, and the year, and probably longer. The hanging wall is also quartz, and bed of Copalquin creek is about 3,- shows metal throughout, which 000 feet above tide water at the leads me to believe that the full small village of Copalquin, an old thickness of the vien has not been mining town with probably at the developed. present time fifty inhabitants, though at one time supporting a pop-

ulation of several hundred. There are several mines in the group which I went to examine, ciently far to give any value to a rethough there are probably four or port. The vein is broad enough, five more in the same district. I and it will doubtless develop into a shall now take them up in the or- large paying mine. Ore taken at der in which they were examined, several places across the face of the SAN MANUEL MINE. This mine is situated on the brow of the mountain, 1,000 feet above gold. One selected specimen showand adjacent to the village of Co- ed \$77.52 in gold and \$181.91 in sil- gency \$100,000 a year; and I further

stream of the same name. The as- in gold and silver. cent from the village to the entry of the mine is very steep, the angle side, at least two miles are passed good percentage of the precious met- the full face of the vein. Three tunuels have been run into the side of the mountain. The first is thirteen yards long, but lacks about seven yards of tapping the mile, and climbing the mountain worked still higher up the mountain, and shows a thickness of three stands facing another deep gorge, feet and over. Another tunnel bearing due east has been run in the Reyes, flows. At this point are sixty-eight feet below the first for a distance of one hundred and sixteen | The vein is a very flat one, being yards, and only lacks nine yards of tapping the largest vein of the mine, which is twelve feet in thickness, as measured in an old working above the tunnel. These old workings were deserted because of the veins are filled with horsebacks. water, and are filled up with rocks which have tumbled down from above. Another place has been opened on the same vein, about a greasy looking black quartz, while twenty yards to the south of the old workings, and worked to the depth of twelve feet. The gangue of the take out with the pick only. It is vein is white and ruby quartz, some of it very hard and difficult to mine. The ore taken from the last mentioned opening yields, by the Patio process, three ounces of silver to the cargo of three hundred pounds and one-sevinth of an ounce in gold., A third tunnel has been run in about | yield in the Patio process is four twenty-one vards some further south, but finally abandoned and the work concentrated on the Iongest and lowest tunnel. About \$5, 000 have been expended on this tunnel, and it is the very best work I saw in any mine in Mexico. The

The San Polenia vein, which has already been mentioned, lies back of the main San Manuel- vein, and may be reached by extending this tunnel beyond the main vein about twenty yards. The ore from the San Polenia vein contains proportionately more gold, yielding onehalf ounce to the carga of three hundred pounds and about \$5.00 in sil-

In running the long tunnel another twelve foot vein was cut, the ore from which is said to have yielded, by the Patio process, \$55.00 to the ton, one-fourth being gold and the uable one. remainder silver.

I took specimens from every San Manuel mine without reference | 28 to the ton, of which \$7.24 was to quality. In many places 1 took | gold. specimens where it did great injustice to the mine to do so, for the had been gouged out by gabbqoc- side of Copalquin creek. It is lower | bonds. Nashville Banner. inias or mine pirates, who infest ev- by 200 feet than the villiage, being ery mine that is not worked, and 2,800 feet higher than the tide water. who are the most expert miners in The vein runs northeast and south-Mexico. All specimens were knock- west and has been opened in several ed off the face of the veins in reg- places. The vein will average three ular horizontal and vertical lines. the whole pounded up and about a ores in proportion to the vein matquart taken out and locked up and ter is greater than in any of the finally assayed by Thos. Price, of other mines, but they are more re-San Francisco. The result was \$16. | bellions, containing arsenic matter 16 worth of silver per ton with only and pyrites. A few eyes of the red a trace of gold. Samples of ore, oxide of copper also appear and such as is now taken from the mine some argentiferous galena. The and worked by the Patio process, vein matter is very hard and diffiwent over \$80,00 per ton.

REFUGIO MINE Lying immediately west of the straggling and dilapidated village Copalquin and opposite the San Manuel mine, is a backbone or ridge four hundred and fifty or five hundred feet high, which separates the valley of Copalquin creek from that of the Solidad, the two streams form a junction a half mile below, as a very valuable vein of ore, bevery precipitous pathway and as- a position on the mountain as to be Crossing over this backbone by a cending the mountain on the wes- easily worked with but little timtern side of the Solidad creek to the bering. It is also very uniform in top and passing beyond the crest thickness. Ore taken from the face we found the Refugio mine facing run \$50.03 to the ton, of which \$5.17 another deep gorge, down which was gold. flows Refugio creek. The whole distance from the village of Copal-The distance in a straight line from go to it from that villiage two conthe San Manuel mine is about three siderable mountains have to be miles. This mine is said to have climbed and descended. The mine vielded \$1,500,000 within ten years. is 2,700 feet above the sea, and about It was worked at one point to two miles above the village of Lim-the point of seventy-five feet and on on the Limon river. It is a very pillars drawn so that it caved in. large quartz vein, highly oxydized The strike of the vein is east and and greatly shivered. The mountain west, and it dips toward the north at this place is composed of quartz at an angle of 45°. It is from eight entirely. This quartz contains a to twelve feet thick, but in its good deal of sulphuret of iron and course through the mountains to- silver. Two openings have been wards the Solidad hollow it is tor- made on the yein-one a very old tuous and badly twisted. The one, nearly filled up, and the other amount of ore in sight at two open- is difficult to descend owing to a resistant and nood as soon as nop officers arrive. ings is very great. I saw many cent break in the platform and the places on the face of the vein that places on the face of the vein that is six feet wide. This is the vein go Stat. showed free gold sticking out, and specimens could have been taken that would have yielded one thousand or more dollars to the ton. I contented myself however, with taking small particles across and taking small particles across and down the vein wherever it was exshowed free gold sticking out, and is six feet wide. This is the only

width of a pertinencia or mining claim shall be increased to two hun dred metres, which is done in this case. I may here say that all mines having a less,dip than forty-five degrees are one hundred metres wide. ing about thi:ty-nine and one-third

Several other small openings have been made, on the outcrop and has the depth been extended suffivein run \$20.29 of gold and silver to the ton, \$8.27 of which was palquin, and on the left of the ver to the ton or \$529.53 to the ton

CONSTANTINA MINE. This lies on the slope of the mounwhich zigzags up the mountain priety be called a mine. It is simply a small opening in a vein, specof less than a half a mile. There \$1,29 in silver to the ton. The open- advantages in every case, because I are several veins, in this place; in- ing was filled with water, but the am anxious there shall be no dedeed, the mountain appears to be thickness of the vein is about five ception or misstatement, feeling asthreaded with a large number of feet. It was impossible by reason sured that the result will fully jussmall veins, each one carrying a of water to take the specimens from tify the most sanguine anticipations. but go directly to the kidneys, the

LIBRES PENSADORES. Going up Copalquin creek half a on its eastern side to the crest, and going to the opposite side, one Raleigh again gets a Big Prize in the Louisdown which a small branch, cailed opened the mines called as above. only twenty-five degrees beyond horizontality; the pertinencia therefore has a width of 200 metres. The mine is 600 feet above the villiage. It is opened in several places, but running down sometimes to mere threads, and then to seven or eight feet. The horsebacks are formed of the vein matter is a yellowish, highly decomposed quartz, easy to said that the richest ores are always found when the black quartz companies the vein in largest quantities and squeezing it down. The whole mountain is composed of hivered quartz, which makes the p very treacherous. The usual onnees of silver and one-eighth ounce of gold to the carga of three hundred pounds, Rich pockets of ore are of frequent occurance, and

ver seen this has been the most tunnel is about ten feet wide and miserably worked. It has been eight feet high, with a gentle slope gouged almost to destruction, and outward. When driven in a few the dead matter has been left all feet further, more than one thousthrough the mine, oftentimes oband tons of good ore may be taken structing the passways. The dip of out from it and the mines kept well the vein is so slight that no ladders or escalarias are needed to bring the ore up. I estimate the entire length of all the openings to be a thousand yards. The mine was first opened in 1840, and \$200,000 has been the output since that time. It has been worked more extensively than any of the mines, except the Refugio, because no gunpowder is needed, the ore, being easily broken down with a pick. A tunnel has been started from the opposite side of the mountain, and if carried one hundred yards, so as to strike the vein,

taken out in a few days.

the mine will yet prove a very val-Samples of ore taken from the face of the vein which had been opening that has been made in the rifled by gabbocinias, showed \$32,-

CORAZON DE JESUS, This mine lies exactly south of leet in width, and the amount of cult to work, and the ores are more suitable for fixviation than for amalgamation. The mine has been somewhat near 200 feet, but in none except the San Manuel, has been badly worked. I regard it, however ing perpendicular and lying in such

SAN LAZERO. This mine is seven or eight miles

posed, never in any case seeking or vein has been worked is only fortyavoiding the rich spots. In this, as in the San Manuel mine, I am satisfied that I leaned toward con- can be traced on the mountains servatism, preferring to get samples above. This mine is too far from a short time since to make an examination of the Rufugio or Copalquin above. The result of Mr. Price's cassay showed \$9.30 gold-and \$30.25 mill would be required in the Limsilver per top of ore, altogether \$39. silver per ton of ore, altogether 39.- on valley, where water and fuel are even more abundant than in the The mining law of Mexico pro- valley of Copalquin, though wood vides that when the dip of the vein in sufficient quantity can be had is forty-five degrees and over, the near all the mines.

LABOR. Labor is cheap and abundant. The price paid miners is one dollar for drilling four holes seventeen

TRANSPORTATION. Transportation is made through In going up the gorge down cost varies from \$8 to \$12 to bring a cargo of 300 pounds from Culuican.

TITLES. Josie Maria de la Rocha and Hounderstand that Mr. Rocha is wil-WORKING OF THE PROPERTY.

ly-\$10,000 to be used in making physician, come to be brought so the payment due in July; \$20,000 low to buy and put up a stamp mill; and \$20,000 for a working capital. I see no reason why \$100,000 may not be divided the first year after the mill begins operations. I estimate that the ores will run \$40 per ton. A ten stamp mill will crush and treat twenty tons per day, making \$800. A mill supplemented with cal ital enough to furnish necessary supplies should run 300 days a year, which would put out at that rate good ore taken out, but at no place \$240,000. Put down \$140,000 for expenses of every kind, including the erection of a second mill, the building of houses and roads, and there would still remain \$100,000 to be divided. I verily believe there are ores enough in these mines to keep four ten stamp mills constantin operation, and each mill should make clear of every continare fully equal to those of the Consolidated Virginia, from which \$64,-000,000 have been taken. The average value of the ores from this mine, just mentioned or any unsual action of elevation being at least forty-five tain about five hundred feet below according to Mr. Burchard, is degrees. In following the pathway, the latter, and cannot with any pro- \$31.76. The assays of the Copalquin mines show as much. In writing this report, I have over to reach a horizontal distance imens from which showed only emphasized the difficulties and dis-

THE LUCKY MAN.

J. B. KILLEBREW.

iana State Lottery.

lightning never strikes twice in the disproved. Two years ago Mr. P. M. Wilson drew one-half of a capital prize of \$30,000. In the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, held June 12th, one-tenth of the grand prize of \$150,000 was won by a Raieigh an. That fortunate individual was Mr. Gustave Rosenthal, a man who deserves every smile or caress kind fortune may give. Yesterday afternoon a reporter paid him a call at his office on Fayetteville street, and found him, as usual, smiling and polite. At first e professed surprise at the congratuans of the reporter, who expressed is pleasure at such luck, but present y he acknowledged the fact, and showdrafts, which are on New York, for the \$15,000, less express and bank charges. The transaction was a prompt one, duly appreciated by such a business man. Mr. Rosenthal has long sometimes thousands of dollars are been recognized as one of the brightest Of all the mines which I have Germany, and came to this state in 1859, his home being in Caswell county. In the spring of 1861 he came to Raleigh, and this city has ever since been his home. He has twice been a nember of the board of aldermen and has served in that capacity with markd ability, being chairman of the most mportant committee. He has for cars been Secretary of the Falls of Neuse Manufacturing Company, the affairs of which he has conducted with skill. The reporter, after a pleasant chat with this lucky citizen, who certainly has cause to remember the onisiana State Lottery Company,

gain congratulated him and left. TENNESSEE bonds are quoted, old series, 39@404; new 60-3-4-5-6 compromise bonds, 401@441. There has been very little change in states bonds since our last report. There has been, however, an advance in some of the better clases of state securities owing to the general demand for interest-paying investments. Those of Tennessee are not here included, we regret to say, as rich spot in the face of the vein the Refugio, and on the opposite is seen from the decline in her

> SILVER CREEK, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1880. GENTS-I have been very low, and have tried everything, to no advantage. heard your Hop Bitters recommend ed by so many, I concluded to give them a trial. I did, and now am around and constantly improving, and an nearly as strong as ever. W. H. WELLER.

> > *** University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

address in full of A. V. Goodpasture, of the University of Tennessee, it appears in a state of perfect drifted into at several levels from on the progress of local self-governthe highest to the lowest, being ment. The delivery of the address fluid to the usual test. As he watchoccupied about one hour and a half, ed-his color and command both of the places in the drift longer than and the speaker was highly compli- left him, and in a trembling voice forty feet. It, like all the others, mented on his able effort. Mr. he said: 'Gentleman, I have made Goodpasture was a graduate of the a painful discovery; I have Bright's class of 1875, and is a son of J. D. Goodpasture, of this place.

"All your own fault

If you remain sick when you can Get hop bitters that never—Fuil. The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great

weakness will be almost new by using hop bitters. My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters and I recommend them to my people.-Methodist Clergyman.

Ask any good doctor if hop Bitters are not the best family medicine On earth. -Malarial feyer, Ague and Biliousness, will leave every neighborhood as soon as hop bitters arrive. "-My mother drove the paraly-

-Keep the kidneys healthy with ence, what was it ?"

RE-INVESTIGATED

markable Statement Fully Confirmed by Three important Interviews.

An unsual article from the Rochin Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well inches deep; peon or common la-borers from 50 cents to \$1.50 per day, they finding themselves. per, a few days since, which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquires which have been made at our office as to the validy of the article, but they investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necesity.

With this end in view a represen-

then return, and I am not surprised that the public think it marvelous. I think that \$50,000 will be nec-It was marvelous." essary to work these mines proper-"How in the world did you,

"By neglecting the first and most With this amount properly applied, I was sick. It is true I had frequent simple symptoms. I did not think headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull, indefinite pains, and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious." "But have these common ailments anything to do with the fearful Bright's disease which took so

firm a hold on you?"
"Anything! Why, they are the sure indications of the first stages of that dreadful malady. The fact is few people know or realize what ails them, and I am sorry to say that too few physicians do either. "That is a strange statement, doc-

"But it is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of disease for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root. The symptoms I have or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of Bright's announces the coming of consump- two pair of ordinary shoes. tion. We do not treat the cough but try to help the lungs. should not waste our time trying to source of most of these ailments." "This, then, is what you meant

when you said more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from "Precisely. Thousands of so-called diseases are torturing people today, when in realty it is Bright's disease in some one of its many forms. It is a Hydra headed moname place." Once again it has been ster and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and

recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints which I see now were caused-by Bright's disease.' "And did all these cases have mple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might

have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy-Warner's Safe Cure. I am getting my eyes therughly open in this mat-ter and think I ain helping others to see the facts and their possible 1017.50. He sent his ticket through the express office, and received through the of the banks of New Orleans the least which the sent his ticket through the express office, and received through the banks of New Orleans the least through the least about it go and see Mr. Warner himself. He was sick the same as I, and is the healthiest man in Rochester to-day. He has made a study of this subject and can give you more facts than I can. Go, too, and see Dr. Lattimore, the chemist of our business men. He was born in at the University. If you want facts there are any quanity of them Bright's disease, its simple and deceptive symptoms, and there is but one way by which it can be es-

Fully satisfied of the truth and force of the Doctor's words, the reporter bade him good day and called on Mr. Warner at his establishment on Exchange street. At first Mr. Warner was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about alarming increase of Bright's disease his manner

changed instantly and he spoke very carnestly: "It is true that Bright's disease has increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that in the past ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off. Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishops, Haven and Peck, and others. This is terrible, and shows a greater growth than that of any other complaint. It should be plain to every one that. something must be done to check this increase or there is no knowing

where it may end." "Do you think many people are afficted with it to-day who do not realize it, Mr. Warner ?" "Hundreds of thousands. I have a striking example of this truth which has just come to my notice.

A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscope analysis, and was showing the students what the indicatious of this terrible malady were. In order to show the con-The Knoxviile papers contain the trast between healthy and unhealthy indications. I will show you how health,' and he submitted his own disease of the kidneys,' and in less than a year he was dead."

"You believe, then, that it has no symptoms of its own and frequently unknown even by the person who is afflicted with it?"

"It has no symptoms of its own and very often none at all. Usually no two people have the same symptoms, and frequently death is the first symptom. The slightest indi-Old men tottering around from cation of any kidney difficulty Rheumatism, kidney trouble or any should be enough to strike terror to any one. I know what I am talking about, for I have been through all stages of kidney disease.' "You know of Dr. Henion's

> "Yes, I have both read and heard Safe to take, being purely vegetable; no grip-ing. Price 25 cts. All Druggists. "It is very wonderful, is it not?" "A very prominent case but no more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as haying been cured by the same means,

You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured ?" "I know it can. I know it from the experience of hundreds of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends. "You speak of your own experi-

A fearful one. I felt languid and

I did not know what ailed When, however, I found it was Monthly

was little hope, and so did the doc-tors. They since learned that one tors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointester, N. Y., Democrat and Chronied me out to a gentleman on the cle was published in this paper restreet one day, saying, there goes a cently and has been the subject of man who will be dead within a much conversation both in profess- year,' I believe his words would have proven true if I had not fortuional circles and on the street. Apparently it caused more commotion as Warner's Safe Cure." "And this caused you to manu-

facture it ?" "No it caused me to investigate. I went to the principal cities, saw physicians prescribing and using it and I therefore determined, as a duty I owed humanity and the suffering, to bring it within their reach and now it is known in every part of America, is sold in every drug store and has become a household necessity.'

The reporter left Mr. Warner, much impressed with the earnestness and sincerity of his statements and next paid a visit to Dr. S. A. Lattimore at his residence on Prince street. Dr. Lattimore, although busily engaged upon some matters conwith the State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered the D., 1879. questious that were propounded

What did this analysis show "The presence of albumen and tube casts in great abundance."
"And what did the symptoms in-

dicate! "A serious disease of the kid-

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover? "No, sir. I did not think it possible. It was seldom, indeed, that nounced a case had, up to that time, ever been cured." "Do you know anything about the

remedy which cured him?" "Yes, I have chemically analyzed it and upon critical examination, find it entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substances. We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which the publicy of Dr. Henion's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Isattimore in the Registered Letter or Money Order, addressed community is beyond question and the statements they make cannot for a moment be doubted. They conclusively show that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, alarmingly increasing and that it

Ladies' custom-made shoes at John Rick's are real handsome, diseases eyen more than a cough fit comfortably and will outwear

can be cured.

Clarksville Wholesale Market.

CORRECTED BY CRUSMAN & HOWARD. SUGAR—Cut Loaf, Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 95@10)c: Clarified, 8@10cts; Brown, 75@88. MOLAPSES—New Orleans, 35 to 60c.

COFFEE-We quote Rio, 9 to 13%; Java, SALT—Kanawha, 7 bushel bbls., \$1 75; by the car load, \$1 65.

PLOUR—Superfine, \$4 00 to 4 25; Extra, \$4 50 to 5 50; Choice or Fancy. \$5 00 to 5 50; Patent Process, \$6 75 to 7 50.

STAR CANDLES—15 to 16c.

WHISKY—Common country, \$1 00@1 20; best brands Robertson country, \$1 25 to 2 00.

RICE—Carolina, 6 to 8c.

SOAP—Bar, 43, 37c.

OILS—Coal oii, the; hard oil, 80@90c; linseed oil, raw, 70c; boiled, 73c.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 36c.

VARNISH—Copal, \$1 00; Japan, 80c.

PUTTY—4c. SALT-Kanawha, 7 bushel bbls., \$1 75; by

UTTY-4c. ;LASS-Window, 8x10, \$2.25 per box; 10x , 2 25, 12x14, 2 55. POWDER—Riffe, \$6 50 per keg; lead,7c per SARDINES-Americau, \$1 00 der dozen Farmings—American, \$1 00 der dozen french, \$2 per doz. MACKEREL—No. 3 per bbl., \$10 00 to 11 00 its, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, \$1 00 to \$1 50. BLACKING—25@50c per dozen. NAILS—\$3 25 to 3 50. IRON—Kentucky, 2%c; Tennessec, 3c.

ROPE—Heijle, TRACES—\$500 to 12 00 per dozen, COLLARS—\$5 50 to 12 00 per dozen, HAMES—\$5 50 to 10 00 per dozen, AXES—\$10 00 to 12 00 per dozen, BLUE GRASS—\$1 25, ORCHARD GRASS—\$2 00, TIMOTHY SEED—\$2 00 to 2 10, CLOVER SEED—\$8 40. RED TOP-95c. SHOT-\$1 90 @ 2 0c. CAPS—10@50c per 1,000. OYSTERS—I and 2 lb, cans, \$1 25@1 90,

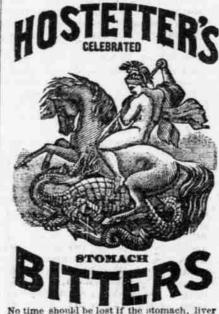
The following are the prices paid here a is date for country produce : BACON—It to 11%c. LARD—12½gq.4. TALLOW—6 cts. PEANUTS—1075 1 00 per bushel. GINSENG—\$1-25 to 1 40. BEESWAX—15 to 18c. FEATHERS—new, 35 to 40c. BEANS—82 00 to 83 00 per bu. PEAS—75 to 4 00.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION

Grant, under the firm figure of Broadhurs
& Grant, has this day expired by limitation
of contract. Prof. R. A. Broadhurst is authorized to settle up the business of the firm
All claims against the firm should be presented to him for settlement, and all accounts should be paid to his order.

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Original Attachment.

State of Tennessee-Houston Co. J. F. McMillan vs. J. J. Ivey. In this cause it appearing by affidave that the defendant, J. J. Ivey, is justly in debted to plaintiff, and is a non-resident the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him and an original attachment having bee levied upon his property:

It is therefore ordered by me that publication be made in the Charksville Chronicle, in the city of Clarks ville, Tennessee, commanding the said J. Ivey to appear before me at my office, in Houston county, on the 14th day of July 1883, and make defense to said suit against him, or it will be proceeded with exparts. m, or it will be proceeded with ex parte J. E. BREEDEN, J. P., For Houston County

Original Attachment.

State of Tennessee-Houston Co J. G. Smith & Horace H Lurton vs. J. J. Ivey In this cause it appearing by affidavit that the defendant, J. J. Ivey, is justly indebted to plaintiff, and is a non-residen of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, and original attachment having been levie a his property : It is therefore ordered that publication ande in the Clarksville Chronicus, a news saper published in the city of Clarksville, for our successive weeks, commanding the sa . J. Ivey to appear before me, at a flice, in Houston county, on the 14th d f July, 1883, and make defense to the sa



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